

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 98, Subpt. HH, Table HH-1

not considered part of the gas collection system as defined in §98.6) are present at the landfill.

(8) Methane generation corrected for oxidation calculated using Equation HH-5 of this subpart, reported in metric tons CH₄.

(9) Methane generation (G_{CH₄}) value used as an input to Equation HH-6 of this subpart. Specify whether the value is modeled (G_{CH₄} from HH-1 of this subpart) or measured (R from Equation HH-4 of this subpart).

(10) Methane generation corrected for oxidation calculated using Equation HH-7 of this subpart, reported in metric tons CH₄.

(11) Methane emissions calculated using Equation HH-6 of this subpart, reported in metric tons CH₄.

(12) Methane emissions calculated using Equation HH-8 of this subpart, reported in metric tons CH₄.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 66472, Oct. 28, 2010]

§98.347 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the information required by §98.3(g), you must retain the calibration records for all monitoring equipment, including the method or manufacturer's specification used for calibration. You must retain records of all measurements made to determine tare weights and working capacities by vehicle/container type if these are used to determine the annual waste quantities.

[74 FR 56374, Oct. 30, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 66473, Oct. 28, 2010]

§98.348 Definitions.

Except as specified in this section, all terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the Clean Air Act and subpart A of this part.

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste landfill means a solid waste dis-

posal facility subject to the requirements of part 257, subparts A or B of this chapter that receives construction and demolition waste and does not receive hazardous waste (defined in §261.3 of this chapter) or industrial solid waste (defined in §258.2 of this chapter) or municipal solid waste (as defined in §98.6) other than residential lead-based paint waste. A C&D waste landfill typically receives any one or more of the following types of solid wastes: Roadwork material, excavated material, demolition waste, construction/renovation waste, and site clearance waste.

Destruction device means a flare, thermal oxidizer, boiler, turbine, internal combustion engine, or any other combustion unit used to destroy or oxidize methane contained in landfill gas.

Industrial waste landfill means any landfill other than a municipal solid waste landfill, a RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste landfill, or a TSCA hazardous waste landfill, in which industrial solid waste, such as a RCRA Subtitle D wastes (nonhazardous industrial solid waste, defined in §257.2 of this chapter), commercial solid wastes, or conditionally exempt small quantity generator wastes, is placed. An industrial waste landfill includes all disposal areas at the facility.

Solid waste has the meaning established by the Administrator pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C.A. 6901 *et seq.*).

Working capacity means the maximum volume or mass of waste that is actually placed in the landfill from an individual or representative type of container (such as a tank, truck, or roll-off bin) used to convey wastes to the landfill, taking into account that the container may not be able to be 100 percent filled and/or 100 percent emptied for each load.

[75 FR 66473, Oct. 28, 2010]

TABLE HH-1 TO SUBPART HH OF PART 98—EMISSIONS FACTORS, OXIDATION FACTORS AND METHODS

Factor	Default value	Units
DOC and k values—Bulk waste option		
DOC (bulk waste)	0.20	Weight fraction, wet basis.
k (precipitation plus recirculated leachate ^a <20 inches/year)	0.02	yr ⁻¹